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THE VIRGINIA REBELLION.

The Trial of the Insurgents.

The Case of Brown Commenced.

THE FORBES REVELATIONS.

CLOSE OF THE FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The storm and interruption of telegraphic operations, mentioned on them, getting the latter portion of the report through yesterday. We resume the record of proceedings at the point where it was thus interrupted.

The jailer was ordered to bring Brown into Court. He found him in bed, from which he declared himself unable to rise. He was accordingly brought into Court on a cot. The prisoner lay most of the time with his eyes closed, and his counterpane drawn up about his chin. He is evidently not much injured, but is determined to resist the pushing of his trial by all the means in his power. The jury were then called and sworn. The jurors were questioned as to having formed or expressed any opinion that would prevent their deciding the case impartially on the merits of the testimony. The Court excluded those who were present at Harper's Ferry during the insurrection and saw the prisoners perpetrating the acts for which they are to be tried. They were all from distant parts of the country, mostly farmers, some of them owning a few slaves, and others none. The examination was continued until twenty-four were decided by the Court and counsel to be competent jurors. Out of these twenty-four the counsel for the prisoner has a right to strike off eight, and then twelve are drawn by ballot out of the remaining sixteen. The following were the questions put to the jurors:

Were you at Harper's Ferry on Monday or Tuesday?

How long did you remain there?

Did you witness any of the proceedings for which this party is to be tried?

Did you form or express any opinion from what you saw there with regard to the guilt or innocence of these people?

Would that opinion disqualify you from giving these men a fair trial?

Did you hear any of the evidence in this case before the Examining Court?

What was your opinion based on?

Was it a decided one, or was it one which would yield to evidence, if the evidence was different from what you supposed?

Are you sure that you can try this case impartially, from the evidence alone, without reference to anything you have heard or seen of this transaction?

Have you any conscientious scruples against convicting a party of an offence to which the law assigns the punishment of death, merely because that is the penalty assigned?

The following were finally fixed upon as the twelve jurors:

Richard Timberlake,	Jacob Miller,
Joseph Allyson,	Thomas Osborne,
Thomas Watson, Jr.,	George W. Boyer,
Isaac Snyder,	John G. Wiltshire,
John G. McClure,	George W. Tapp,
William Rightsdale,	William A. Martin.

The jury were not sworn on the case, but the Judge charged them not to converse upon the case, nor to permit others to converse with them. They were dismissed at 5 o'clock, and the prisoner was then carried over to the jail on the cot, and the Court adjourned till morning.

JOHN COPELAND, the mulatto prisoner, from Oberlin, Ohio, has made a full confession to United States Marshal Martin, of Virginia, and Johnson, of the Northern District of Ohio. He has given the names of the parties at Oberlin who induced him to go to Harper's Ferry, who furnished the money for his expenses, &c. He also states that a movement of a similar character was contemplated in Kentucky at about the same time. Many persons in Northern Ohio, whose names have not been heretofore mentioned, are directly implicated. His confession is withheld from the public until the trial is over, by order of Gov. WISE.

I was shown to-day by Mr. JOHNSON, Marshal of the Northern District of Ohio, a large number of important letters implicating GERRIT SMITH and a number of prominent men of Oberlin, Cleveland and other points in Ohio. Among these letters is also the following:

TRIBUNE OFFICE, April 20, 1859.

MR. J. H. KAGI—Sir: Yours is received, and we inclose our check for $61; also seven letters from Kansas and two from Ohio. Yours, &c.,

HORACE GREELEY & CO.

KAGI, it will be remembered, was one of the killed.

There is also a letter from Capt. BROWN to one of his sons, dated April 16, 1858, detailing a visit to GERRIT SMITH at Peterboro'. It says that SMITH gave him $180; that he also, at his house, received a note that he considered good for $200 more; and that SMITH had written to his friends at the East, saying that $2,000 must be raised for BROWN, of which he himself would agree to furnish one-fifth. There is also notice of a draft from the cashier of the New-York State Bank for $150, sent him by direction of GERRIT SMITH. This is dated "Albany, Aug. 28, 1859."

Marshal JOHNSON desired to furnish me this mass of correspondence, but Mr. HUNTER, by direction of Gov. WISE, objects to its publication at present. It contains a list of officers of the Provisional Government and a list of contributors to the project. Marshal JOHNSON left for Cleveland this evening, taking copies with him, and you may look for it in that direction.

The examination made here to-day by the United States Marshal settles the fact that this movement had long been maturing; that many prominent men in the Northern States have given money and influence in its behalf; and that when the facts are made public, an unparalleled sensation may be expected.

SECOND DAY.

CHARLESTOWN, Thursday, Oct. 27.

BROWN was brought in walking, and laid down on his cot at full length within the bar. He looked considerably better, the swelling having left his eyes.

Senator MASON was present.

Messrs. BALDWIN and HUNTER again appeared for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. BOTTS and GREEN for the prisoner.

Mr. BOTTS read the following dispatch, which was received this morning:

AKRON, Ohio, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1859.

To C. A. Flaherty and Lawson Botts:

JOHN BROWN, leader of the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, and several of his family, have resided in this county many years. Insanity is hereditary in that family. His mother's sister died with it, and a daughter of that sister has been two years in the lunatic asylum. A son and daughter of his mother's brother have also been confined in the lunatic asylum, and another son of that brother is now insane and under close restraint. These facts can be conclusively proven by witnesses residing here, who will consider attend the trial if desired. A. H. LEWIS.

WILLIAM C. ALDEN, telegraphic operator at the Akron office, adds to the above dispatch that A. H. LEWIS is a resident of that place, and his statements are entitled to implicit credit.

Mr. BOTTS said, that on receiving the above dispatch he went to the jail with his associate, Mr. GREEN, and read it to BROWN, and is desired by the latter to say that in his father's family there has never been any insanity at all. On his mother's side there have been repeated instances of it. He adds that his first wife showed symptoms of it, which were also evident in his first and second sons by that wife. Some portions of the statements in the dispatch he knows to be correct, and of other portions he is ignorant. He does not know whether his mother's sister died in the lunatic asylum; but he does believe that a daughter of that sister has been two years in the asylum. He also believes that a son and daughter of his mother's brother have been confined in an asylum, but he is not apprised of the fact that another son of that brother is now insane and in close confinement. BROWN also desires his counsel to say that he does not put in the plea of insanity, and if he has been at all insane he is totally unconscious of it. Yet he adds that those who are most insane generally suppose they have more reason and sanity than those around them. For himself he disclaims to put in that plea, and seeks no immunity of the kind. This [movement is made secretly without his knowledge or concurrence, and was unknown to him till the receipt of the dispatch above.

BROWN then raised himself up in bed, and said "I will add, if the Court will allow me, that I look upon it as a miserable artifice and pretext of those who ought to take a different course in regard to me if they took any at all, and I view it with contempt more than otherwise. As I remarked to Mr. GREEN, insane prisoners, so far as my experience goes, have but little ability to judge of their own sanity, and if I am insane of course I should think I know more than all the rest of the world. But I do not think so. I am perfectly unconscious of insanity, and I reject, so far as I am capable, any attempts to interfere in my behalf on that score."

Mr. BOTTS stated that he was further instructed by Mr. BROWN to say that, rejecting this plea entirely and seeking no delay for that reason, he does repeat to the Court his request made yesterday, that time be given for the foreign counsel to arrive that he has now reason to expect. Yesterday afternoon a dispatch was received from Cleveland, Ohio, signed "DAN. TILDEN," dated 26th October, asking BROWN whether it would be of use for counsel to leave last night. To this dispatch answer was returned that the Jury would be sworn this morning, and that BROWN desired the counsel to come at once.

[The telegraphic operator here states that this dispatch would be sent off at once, in advance of the dispatches sent by reporters, and he had learned this morning that it was sent before the storm of last night interrupted communication, and that counsel might reach here by 12 or 1 o'clock to-night.]

The course taken by BROWN this morning makes it evident that he sought no postponement for the mere purpose of delay, as he rejects the plea of insanity. Still, in his opinion, he could have a fairer trial if the defence were conducted by his own counsel than if he were defended by the counsel at present here.

Mr. HUNTER observed that the prisoners' counsel having renewed the motion of yesterday for delay for a specific period, indicated and based upon information received in the form of the telegraph, the question now was whether there was sufficient grounds in this additional information to change the decision announced by the Court yesterday on the same motion. If the Court did not at once deem this circumstance wholly insufficient, before the decision was made the counsel for the Common wealth deemed it his duty to call attention to two or three matters connected with the affair. Though desirous to avoid forestalling the trial of this case, in regard to the present prisoner at the bar, they were prepared to prove that he had made open, repeated, and constant acknowledgment of everything charged against him. He had gloried in it, and we have but an exhibition of the same spirit, and the same purpose in what he announced, that he would permit no defence of insanity to be put in. What does he mean by wishing delay for the purpose of having a fair trial? In a proper sense, and in the only sense in which it can be regarded by the Court, it is a fair trial according to the laws of Virginia, and the safeguards against wronging the prisoner which these laws throw around him. If the prisoner's idea of a fair trial is to have it so shaped as to produce a fairness in his conception outside of what the laws recognize, it becomes the duty of the counsel for the Commonwealth and, as he apprehended, of the Court, to resist any attempt of that kind. Considering the surrounding circumstances, to which it was unnecessary to particularly advert, there could be no right to claim delay, except so far as the prisoner could show, in a reliable form, that such delay was necessary to do justice in his particular case according to the laws and policy of the State of Virginia. In regard to the telegram read, we know not who this Mr. LEWIS is. We know not whether he is to come here as counsel for the prisoner, or whether he wants to head a band of desperadoes. We have a right to believe the latter as well as the former. There had been time enough since the letter for Northern counsel was mailed, last Saturday, for it to reach him, and for him to arrive here ere this, if he had designed coming. It was fairly inferable that he did not intend to come, and the telegraph did not say he would come. But might it not be an attempt to gain time, and learn the latest day when a rescue could be attempted? Whilst commending the earnestness and zeal of the prisoner's counsel, he must ask the Court to reject the motion, and proceed with the trial at once.

Mr. HARDING would be reluctant to withhold from a prisoner charged with a crime of the greatest enormity, as in the present case, anything calculated to afford him the amplest opportunity of justice; but he had able and intelligent counsel assigned him, who would see that he was fairly and impartially tried; and he, therefore, fully concurred with the remarks of his colleague, in opposing the motion. He referred, also, to the fact that BROWN pretended, yesterday afternoon, that he was unable to walk, and was brought into court on a bed, yet he walked back to jail after the close of the trial without difficulty. He thought those were pretences for delay which the Court should overrule.

Mr. GREEN remarked that one day's delay would be sufficient to ascertain whether the expected counsel would come or not, and no prejudice could result to the Commonwealth from a small delay of that character. In reference to the new matter brought to the consideration of the Court, he did not believe the prisoner had made any acknowledgment upon which he could be convicted. All the acknowledgments, so far as he knew their character, referred to the treason, and those confessions, according to our law, are insufficient to convict a party who may have acknowledged the fact in the plainest manner to one hundred witnesses—for if that is all the evidence upon which the Commonwealth relies, the prisoner cannot be convicted, because our code provides that such confession shall be made in open Court, and the prisoner has denied in open Court by putting in a plea of not guilty. As to sufficient time having elapsed for counsel to reach here, it was a reasonable supposition that the persons to whom BROWN wrote were absent, and did not immediately receive the letter. The Commonwealth Attorney does not know who TILDEN is, but he is an ex-member of Congress, and said to be a man of respectability. As to what is called BROWN's sham sickness of yesterday, it should be remembered that it was not then, nor is it now, made the ground of application for delay. He did not think this trial should be hurried through for the reason that a rescue might be apprehended, for such fears were idle.

The Court stated that it must see in this case, as in any other, that a proper cause for a delay was made out before granting such an application. In the present case it could not see that this telegram gave any assurance that the additional counsel intended to come. The prisoner is now defended by counsel who will take care that no improper evidence is adduced against him, and that all proper evidence in his behalf shall be presented. It could not see that a proper cause for delay was made out. The expected counsel might arrive before the case was closed, and could then see all the testimony which had been taken, and thus the prisoner might have the benefit of their advice, although the case now proceeds. As to the matter of insanity, it was not presented in a reliable form; instead of mere statements we should have affidavits, or something of that character. It thought, therefore, that the jury should be sworn and the trial proceed.

ARRAIGNMENT OF BROWN.

The jury having been sworn to fairly and impartially try the prisoner, the Court directed that the prisoner might forego the form of standing while arraigned, if he desired it.

Mr. BOTTS put the inquiry to the prisoner, and he continued to lie prostrate in his cot while the long indictment, filling seven pages, with its three counts for Insurrection, Treason and Murder, was read:

Mr. HARDING addressed the jury. He presented the facts of the case, detailing the scenes at the armory, the killing of the bridge-keeper, and the subsequent killing of the citizens named in the indictment; the seizure of Lewis Washington and Mr. Allstadt, with their slaves; the forming of a Government within the limits of the Commonwealth; the holding of the citizens as prisoners of war, and the subsequent capture. He read the law on treason, levying war against the State, giving comfort to its enemies, or establishing any other government within its limits, punishable with death; the law against advising with a slave to produce insurrection, punishable with death; and the law on the murder of citizens, punishable with death. All these charges would be distinctly proved beyond the possibility of a doubt on the mind of the jury. He would show that the prisoners' whole object was to rob our citizens of their slaves, and carry them off by violence, and, he was happy to say, against the wills of the slaves; all of them having escaped and rushed back to their masters at the first opportunity. He concluded by urging the jury to cast aside all prejudices, and give the prisoners a fair and impartial trial, and not to allow their hatred of Abolitionists to influence them against those who have raised the black flag on the soil of this Commonwealth.

Mr. GREEN, on the part of the prisoner, after giving the law applicable to the case, said that the jury must bear in mind that they are judges of the law and the fact, and that if they have any doubt as to law, or the fact of the guilt of this prisoner, they are to give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt. On the first charge, of treason, as a specific act of treason must be proved, it must be proved that he attempted to establish a separate and distinct Government, and it must also be proved what was purposed of treasonable acts before you can convict him on those charges. If it is intended to rely on his confessions to prove treason, the law distinctly says, "No convictions can be made on confessions unless made in open Court." There must be sufficient evidence to prove the charge, independent of any confessions out of the Court, and it requires two distinct witnesses to prove each and every act of treason.

In regard to the second charge, namely, that of conspiring with slaves to rebel and make insurrection, the jury must be satisfied that such conspiracy was done within the State of Virginia, and within the jurisdiction of this Court. If it was done in Maryland this Court could not punish the act as if it was done within the limits of the Armory at Harper's Ferry. It was not done within the limits of this State, the Government of the United States holding exclusive jurisdiction within the said grounds. Attorney-General CUSHING had decided this point with regard to the Armory grounds at Harper's Ferry, which opinion was read to the jury, showing that persons residing within the limits of the Armory cannot even be taxed by Virginia, and that crimes committed within said limits are punishable by the Federal Courts. Although the jury may doubt about the law on this subject, they must give the prisoners the benefit of that doubt upon the trial. Over murder, if committed within the limits of the Armory, this Court has no jurisdiction, and in the case of Mr. BECKHAM, if he was killed on the railroad bridge, it was committed within the State of Maryland, which State claims jurisdiction up to the Armory grounds. Although he may be guilty of murder, it must be proven that it was deliberate and premeditated murder to make it a capital offence; if otherwise, the killing was murder in the second degree, punishable with imprisonment. If you have any doubt on the points you must give that doubt to the prisoners. He was satisfied the jury will not allow any outside excitement to affect them, and that they will do their duty faithfully and impartially.

Mr. BOTTS impressively addressed the jury. The case was an unusual one, and the crime charged in many respects unknown. The jury trial called for calm, unimpassioned deliberation, and not the seizure upon loose statements for a conviction. The jury must be above all prejudices and influences, and deliberate calmly, and free of all resentment, bearing in mind that the mission of the law is not to wreak vengeance, and that the majesty of the law is best maintained when Judges, counsel and jury rise above these influences. The burden of proof is on the Commonwealth, and if she fails to substantiate her charges, you are bound to do your duty impartially, and find your verdict on the law and testimony that the Commonwealth may be able to present to you. He then proceeded to go over the same grounds taken by Mr. GREEN on each of the three points of the indictment, treason, insurrection and murder. It is no difference how much a jury may be convinced in their own minds of the guilt of the prisoner; it is essential that they must have proof of positive guilt in a case like this, involving both life and liberty.

Mr. BOTTS, in reviewing the law bearing on the case, evinced a determination to avail himself of every advantage that the law allows, and to do his duty to the prisoner earnestly and faithfully. It was due to the prisoner to state that he believed himself to be actuated by the highest and noblest feelings that ever coursed through a human breast, and that his instructions were to destroy neither property nor life. They would prove by those gentlemen who were prisoners that they were treated with respect, and that they were kept in positions of safety, and that no violence was offered to them. These facts must be taken into consideration and have their due weight with the jury.

Mr. HUNTER followed, stating his purpose to avoid anything by way of argument or explanation not immediately connected with the particular issue to be tried, and to march straightforward to the attainment, so far as may be in our power, of the ends of justice, by either convicting or acquitting the prisoner at the bar. With a single preliminary remark explanatory of his position here as assistant, a position which had been assigned to him by the Governor of the Commonwealth, as well as his Honor the Judge, he passed at once to a review of what was the law in reference to the case, and what he expected to be able to prove to the satisfaction of the jury.

First—As to high treason. This was probably the first case of high treason, or treason against the State that had ever been tried here by our State Courts, and he fervently hoped it would be the last that would ever occur; and probably in some degree not only upon our decision, but upon our prompt decision of this case will that result depend.

He thought his friends on the other side were totally mistaken in their view that the law as it now stands on the statute-book in reference to overt acts was, either in language or substantially, that contained in the Constitution of the United States. On the contrary, the phraseology had been varied from that of the Constitution, and, as he conceived, for a plain and palpable purpose. All the powers vested in the Federal Government were given with great jealousy. This was an historical fact perfectly familiar, and consequently, while treason against the United States consists only in levying war against them, or adhering to their enemies and giving them aid and comfort, there is no provision that no person shall be convicted of treason unless upon the testimony of two witnesses of some overt act or confession in open court. Yet the State law is more full, and includes within its definition of treason the establishing, without the authority of the Legislature, any Government within its limits separate from the existing Government, or the holding or executing of such Government of any office; professing allegiance or fidelity to it, or resisting the execution of laws under the color of its authority; and it goes on to declare that such treason, if proved by the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or by confession in Court, shall be punished with death. Any one of these acts constitutes treason against this Commonwealth, and he believed that the prisoner had been guilty of each and all these acts, which would be proved in the clearest manner, not by two, but by a dozen witnesses, unless limited by the act of time. The prisoner had attempted to break down the existing Government of the Commonwealth, and establish on its ruins a new Government; he had usurped the office of Commander-in-Chief of this new Government, and, together with his whole band, professed allegiance and fidelity to it; he resisted not only the civil authorities of the State, but our own military; he is doubly, trebly and quadruply guilty of treason. Mr. HUNTER proceeded again to the question of jurisdiction over the Armory grounds, and examined the authority cited on the other side by Attorney-General CUSHING; the latter was an able man, but he came from a region of the country where opinions are very different from ours in relation to the power of the Federal Government as affecting State rights. Our Courts are decidedly adverse to Mr. CUSHING's views; in all time past the jurisdiction of this County of Jefferson in criminal offences committed at Harper's Ferry has been uninterrupted and unchanged, whether they were committed on the Government property or not. He cited an instance twenty-nine years ago where an atrocious murder was committed between the very shops in front of which these men fought their battles, and the criminal was tried here, convicted and executed under our laws.

There was a broad difference between the cession of jurisdiction by Virginia to the Federal Government and mere assent of the States that the Federal Government should become a landholder within its limits. The law of Virginia, by virtue of which the grounds at Harper's Ferry were purchased by the Federal Government, ceded no jurisdiction. BROWN was also guilty, on his own notorious confession, in advising and conspiring. In regard to the charge of murder, the proof will be that this man was not only actually engaged in murdering our citizens, but that he was the chief director of the whole movement. No matter whether he was present on the spot or a mile off, he was equally guilty. In conclusion, Mr. HUNTER said that he hoped the case would be conducted with fairness and impartiality, and without fear, favor or affection; and he only asked that the penalty might be visited on the prisoner which the law demanded, which reason demanded, which our safety required, and which the laws of God and man approved.

The afternoon session reassembled at 2½ o'clock.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Dr. STARRY on Sunday night heard a shot fired at the ferry; heard a cry; walked out and saw two men passing from towards the armory gate; a tall man came from the armory gate and two men from the car called "there he goes now;" the man stopped raising his rifle; they followed him to the armory gate and exchanged shots with him; Conductor Phelps was one of those men; afterwards found the black man Heywood dying in the railroad office; he said he was commanded to stop by the men on the bridge, and refusing they fired upon him; saw several men patroling during the night and in into the town; did not know what to make of it, was sent to question of the armory watchmen what it meant; met a man who leveled his rifle at him; asked him where the watchman was, and was answered that he was not there, but that there were "a few of us here;" afterwards, in the morning, saw a wagon pass with three armed men following it; I had went to Mr. KILTZmiller and Mr. BALL and told them that an armed body of men had possession of the armory, and not to go near it; also gave information to the other persons employed in the armory; saw also three of them at HALL's works; did not see more than thirty; recognized them by a peculiar hat they wore; rode to Charlestown to give the alarm and get assistance; returned about eleven o'clock, and assisted in bearing orders and guiding the armed forces to the best place of attack; did not see or recognize BROWN there at all.

Cross-examined by Mr. GREEN—As I rode past the Armory armed men were at the gate; they did not attempt to stop me; I was determined not to be stopped.

Conductor Phelps sworn—On Monday night, the 18th, my train arrived at 1:35, bound east; saw no watchman at the bridge; thought strange, as his business was to be there; was talking to the engineer, and was in the act of starting ahead when the watchman came up to me much excited to state that he had been attacked in the bridge by men carrying rifles; Mr. HARVEY was there with my light, before starting the train; the baggage-master and a passenger accompanied him, and when they entered the bridge some one said: "Stand, and deliver;" had previously told the engineer to follow him slowly, but immediately saw the muzzles of four rifles resting on a railing and pointing at us; told the engineer to "back" as something was wrong on the bridge, which he did; as I got on the trestelling I heard the report of a gun, and HEYWOOD, the colored man, came running to me, and said, "Captain, I am shot;" the ball had entered the back and came out under the nipple; carried him to the railroad office, and started for the doctor, and saw one man come to the bridge and go towards the Armory gate; remarked, "There he goes now," and THROGMORTON, clerk of the Wager House, fired at him; the shot was returned by two men at the armory gate; I was close behind THROGMORTON, who exchanged several shots with them; this was ten minutes after HEYWOOD was shot; heard the men loading their rifles again; the reports were very loud, and I wondered why the people were not aroused; walked back to the railroad office, one of the party on the bridge came out; said, "You can come over the bridge with your train;" I replied "I would rather not after these proceedings," and asked "What do you want?" he replied, "We want liberty, and we intend to have it;" I then asked, "What do you mean?" he replied, "You will find out in a day or two;" I then felt alarmed for the safety of myself and passengers, and concluded to await till daylight. Men were passing back and forward from the bridge to the gate of the Armory; each appeared to be in blankets; the passengers were much excited; went to the back of the train and saw from twenty to thirty men about the Engine-house; at about 4 o'clock saw a wagon driven in the yard, and nearly a dozen men jumped out of it; also a carriage, but did not see any one get out of it; saw men go back and forward, who seemed to be putting something in the wagon; they were also going up and down the street, leading from the Armory, and all seemed busy at something; this continued until nearly daylight, when the wagon left the yard and passed over the bridge to the Maryland side; about three o'clock, before the wagon left, an old gentleman came to me and said, "The parties who have arrested me allowed me to come out on condition that I would tell you that you might cross the bridge with your train;" afterwards learnt that this was Mr. KOTSE, a citizen of the town; replied that "I would not cross the bridge until daylight, that I might see whether it was safe;" afterwards saw a man coming down Shenandoah-street with a lantern, and an armed man arrested him; afterwards saw a short, stout man walking with a staff with one of these men; couldn't see what was in the wagon; afterwards a black boy brought a note to the clerk of the Wager House, ordering breakfast for forty-seven men; determined to go out and ascertain what it meant; met a man whom he now recognized as COPPEE, and asked what they meant? he replied, "We don't want to injure you or detain your train; you could have gone at three o'clock; all we want is to free the negroes;" then asked if his train could now start, and went to the guard at the gate, who said, "There is Capt. SMITH, he can tell you what you want to know;" went to the engine-house and the guard called Capt. SMITH, that "somebody wanted to see him;" the prisoner at the bar came out and I asked him if he was captain of these, he replied he was; asked him if I could cross the bridge, and he peremporily responded, "No, sir;" then asked him what he meant by stopping my train; he replied "Are you the conductor on that train;" told him I was, and he said, "Why, I sent you word at 3 o'clock that you could pass;" told him that after being stopped by armed men on the bridge, I would not pass with my train; he replied, "My head for it you will not be hurt;" said he was very sorry; it was not his intention that any blood should be split; that it was bad management on the part of the men in charge of the bridge; I then asked him what security I would have that my train would pass safely, and asked him if he would walk over the bridge ahead of my train with me; he called a large stout man to accompany him, and one of my passengers, Mr. MCBYRNE, asked to accompany me, but Brown ordered him to get into the train, or he would take them all prisoners in five minutes; Brown accompanied me; both had rifles, and as we crossed the bridge the three armed men were still in their places; when we got across Brown said to me, "You doubtless wonder that a man of my age should be here with a band of armed men, but if you knew my past history you would not wonder at it so much;" my train was then through the bridge, and I bid him good morning, jumped on my train and left him; witness returned to Harper's Ferry on Tuesday, and went in with Gov. WISE and others to see BROWN who was a prisoner; heard his conversation with WISE and HUNTER; Gov. WISE said he "was sorry to see a man of his age in that position;" BROWN replied that he "asked no sympathy, and had no apologies to make;" he knew exactly what he was about; the Governor asked him if he did'nt think he was doing wrong in running off with other people's property; BROWN said, "No, he didn't;" reiterated that he never had but twenty-two men in his party, but expected large reinforcements from Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and, I think, some of the New-England States and New-York; he said that arms were sent to them from Massachusetts; think he spoke of Sharpe's rifles, revolvers and spears; said he could arm from fifteen hundred to two thousand men; said he had Harper's Ferry in his eye as the place for his operations; that he had rented a farm four miles off from Dr. KENNEDY, and had paid the rent up to March, and that all his arms were sent to him there from Chambersburgh, Pa.; said those who brought the arms there did not know what they were, as he had taken the precaution to pack them in double boxes; they were addressed to J. SMITH & SONS; BROWN told Gov. WISE that he had books in his trunk that would explain to him his whole proceedings, and what the purpose of his business was; Col. LEE said he had one, and handed it to Gov. WISE; BROWN asked him to read two of its first preambles, and four of the last sections, which he did, and BROWN said it was a correct copy; in reply to a question of Gov. WISE, he said he was commander-in-chief of the forces under the Provisional Government, and that he then held that position. He said the Constitution was adopted in a place called Chatham, in Canada. BROWN said there was a Secretary of War, Secretary of State, Judge of the Supreme Court, and all the officers for a General Government; he said that there was a House of Representatives, and that there was an intelligent colored man elected as one of the members of the House; (sensation;) Gov. WISE asked BROWN if he had taken the oath of allegiance provided for in the forty-eighth article; he replied he had; asked if all the white men of his band had taken the oath—he replied that they had; he said that these were appointed and commissioned officers—that STEVENS, LEHMAN, and one of BROWN's sons were captains, and COPPIE was a lieutenant; he said something about a battle in KANSAS, and having one of his sons shot; think he said COOK held a captain's commission; Gov. WISE asked BROWN if he thought he had been betrayed to the Secretary of War; said he thought he had been betrayed, but had practiced the ruse to prevent suspicion; the Governor asked him what the ruse was, but he refused to answer; said he knew exactly the position he had placed himself in, and if his life were forfeited he was prepared to suffer.

Mr. GREEN, counsel for the prisoner, interrupted the witness, and said to the Court that he had just received a dispatch from Cleveland announcing that counsel was coming, and would almost certainly be here to-night. As this was a very important witness, and as it was late in the evening, he would ask the Court to adjourn until morning, in order that counsel might have an opportunity to cross-question the witness. He did not intend to conduct the case longer than the arrival of counsel selected by the prisoner. As only scraps of a conversation of two hours with Gov. WISE had been picked out and given to the jury, he desired that the witness should be questioned as to the other parts of the conversation.

Mr. HUNTER replied that there were several other witnesses to be called of the same character, to whom such questions could be put by new counsel to-morrow. If the case were not pushed on, the whole balance of the term would not be sufficient to try these men. He thought there was no reason for delays, especially as it was uncertain whether the counsel would arrive to-morrow.

The Court decided that the witness should proceed.

Cross-examined by Mr. GREEN—Gov. WISE said that Brown said he was not his prisoner, but a prisoner of any thing; was sorry men had been killed; it was not by his orders or by his approbation, and would not occur again; appeared from previous conversation and [illegible] Brown spoke of taking them all prisoners if they did not get into the town; he appeared to want the train to go on, but cannot say; he was sorry he was not there to advise more than in the case of a threat; did not recognize BROWN till I talked with him in the Armory yard; don't think BROWN was with the party on the bridge in the evening, for if he had been I think I would have recognized him from his peculiar beard.

By Mr. HUNTER—When BROWN was parleying with me at the bridge the three armed men remained on the bridge; saw what seemed to be a gun directed to me, but nothing of shooting proceeded by a boy with a drum or bundle.

Col. LEWIS W. WASHINGTON, sworn, like detailed the occurrences already published in this paper.

Cross-examined by Mr. GREEN—Cannot say whether the Marines fired after they broke into the engine-house; the noise was great, and several shouted from the inside that some one had surrendered the prisoners; we were kept in the rear engine-house, and allowed to speak a few minutes; Gov. WISE said there was no effort to endanger me; BROWN's manner was mild and polite on meeting me.

By Mr. HUNTER—Was present at the conversation with Gov. WISE on Tuesday. Gov. WISE asked BROWN if he had not selected Harper's Ferry as a border place between Maryland and Virginia for the establishment of his provisional government, and he answered, "Certainly;" he avowed that his object was to free the Southern slaves, and said that his party consisted of twenty-two men, nineteen of whom came over with him; he said he had two Sharpe's rifles, 200 revolvers, and what else he does not remember how many spears; BROWN said that he had enough to arm about 1,500 men.

The Governor asked if he expected that number. He said no doubt that number, and five thousand if he wanted them. He detailed the conversation respecting the Provisional Government substantially as the last witness.

By Mr. BOTTS—At the time of the attack on the engine-house the prisoners remained in the rear at the suggestion of BROWN and his party; heard BROWN direct his party not to fire on any unarmed man; he gave that order more than once.

By Mr. HUNTER—COOK said BROWN had been studying this subject twenty or thirty years; had reconnoitered Harper's Ferry repeatedly.

By Mr. BOTTS—The prisoners were allowed to go out and assure their families of their safety; some went out several times; told his men not to return from his dwelling-house; there were numerous shots towards the tank where BECKHAM was killed; BROWN assured witness that he should be treated well, and his property should not be destroyed.

By Mr. HUNTER—While a prisoner in the engine-house overheard a conversation between STEVENS and another party not known to witness, about slave-holding. STEVENS asked the man if he was in favor of slavery? He said, "Yes," although not a slaveholder. STEVENS said, "You are the first man I would hang."

By Mr. HARDING—One of the three negroes taken with the witness was kept in the Armory-yard; another escaped and went home; saw no conversation, in particular, between the party and the negroes who were taken there; all the negroes were armed with spears, while in the Armory-yard; they walked about the Armory grounds, and one came and warmed himself; no negro from this neighborhood appeared to take up arms voluntarily; saw no wounded men dragged into the engine-house.

At 7 o'clock, the Court adjourned till morning.

Orders have been given to the jailors to shoot all the prisoners if an attempt is made for their rescue.

SECRETARY FLOYD SUBPENAED AS A WITNESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 27.

Secretary FLOYD left for Charleston this afternoon, in obedience to a summons from the Court to appear as a witness on the trial of the Harper's Ferry conspirators. He carried with him all the original documents taken from the insurgents, including their original commissions as officers under the Provisional Constitution. These all bear the signature of JOHN BROWN, Commander-in-Chief, and H. KAGI, Secretary-of-War, in their own handwriting. Q.

CAPTAIN COOK TRANSFERRED TO VIRGINIA.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Oct. 27.

Capt. COOK was taken to Virginia to-day by officers from that State and the party who arrested him. *Three Sharp's rifles and a small lot of ammunition* were found in the woods this morning by some boys. One rifle has C. P. TIDD on the mounting. They were no doubt placed under the bushes by the men left on the mountain. WASHINGTON's pistol has not been recovered, and nothing has been seen of the men.

HIS ARRIVAL AT HAGERSTOWN, MD.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 27.

A dispatch received at Frederick City, states that Capt. COOK passed through Hagerstown this evening, in charge of a strong guard, on his way to Charlestown, where he will arrive during the night. At Hagerstown the prisoner was exhibited from the verandah of the hotel to a numerous crowd.

A company of Frederick City military are still at Harper's Ferry, to check any attempt to rescue the prisoners.

LETTER FROM JOHN BROWN.

As everything now relative to that misguided, doomed man has interest, we give a letter received by Judge TILDEN. The body of the letter is in the handwriting of Sheriff CAMPBELL, but it is signed by "Old BROWN" himself:

CHARLESTOWN, Jefferson Co., Oct. 22, '59.

To the Hon. Judge Tilden:

DEAR SIR: I am here a prisoner, with several subscuits in my head, and bayonet-stabs in my body. My object in writing is to obtain able and faithful counsel for myself and fellow prisoners, five in all, as we have the faith of Virginia pledged through her Governor, and numerous prominent citizens, to give us a fair trial. Without we can obtain such counsel from without the slave States, neither the facts in our case can come before the world, nor can we have the benefit of such facts as might be considered mitigating in the view of others upon our trial. I have money on hand here to the amount of $250, and personal property sufficient to pay a most liberal fee to yourself or any able man who will undertake our defence, if I can be allowed the benefit of said property. Can you or some other good man come on immediately, for the sake of the young men prisoners, at least. My wounds are doing well.

Do not send an ultra Abolitionist.

Very respectfully, yours, JOHN BROWN.

P. S.—The trial is set for Wednesday next, the 26th inst. J. W. CAMPBELL, Sheriff Jef. Co.

NARRATIVE OF AN EXCITED EYE-WITNESS

20 October 1859

LOCKPORT Washington, Co. M. D.

Dear Times

Battle of harpers ferey, (—Solferina—)! like you I have been to the wars, or rather the wars, came to me, the devoted city, was taken by the break of day but the hostile bands soon aproached the beleaguered city, when they crossed the potomac bridge they took a prisoner, or he allowed himself to be taken, he told me he came from N. Y. he wished to compromise is name is said to be thompson (it is said he broke his parole (and when that man beckam was killed,) (and sad to relate,) they took him, and shoot him, he jumped into the river, they shot him in the river, and dyed the stream with his blood, then the battle began, at this time I stood in the streets of the city, the balls whistled past me like hail, it would astonish you when they commenced firing the way it reverberated back from the mountains was a caution the yankies as they call them here seemed in great trivulation & ran too and fro some may have escaped I think they did the rest with the best of their prisoners went into the engine house and barricaded the doors and waited for the day to break.

[illegible] of glory all disappeared, they could be seen running their ball as they came to the range & the [illegible] of the balls gave it a most awful appearance, the [illegible] were in the streets, and I believe the major and at last time I was dead striker is the mans name that spoke to the yankees with the officer, with a white kerchief on a black umbrella came & held sweet converse with the devoted band, I stood directly opposite within 200 feet & saw the movements the officer spoke long he seemed to say something at last, in a menacing attitude and retired, then the major said something, down went the white flag, the door for the last time was closed, the officer raised his hat to the people and the soldier, and ordered the assault a sledge hammer was tried it did not do then they took a long ladder, & with a race, broke in the door, did you ever hear fire crackers, the yankees fired from the inside, the first soldier that went in was shot in the mouth, he told me he never fired he staggered back without his hat and was taken off the diggings, down went another marine,

a howl, either from the yankees, or the prisoners, or both, and all was over, the prisoners, the dead, and the dying were taken out, one lived a long time, he told me his name was Anderson, from Iowa, none to give a cup of water, but the witnesses of heaven, no priest to hold the cross, over the dying position, he seemed to be in a delitious [illegible], and at times shut his eyes, to console him, he heard the music, and the shouts, and firing over him and lost the battle, you will perceive at a glance, they dyed with heroic courage, amidst their admiring friends, there were the dead, and the dying, with their eyes staring wide open, some seemed in strong excitement as if adressing a vast assemblage, or engaged on the field of battle, plenty of blood was there, from the out-

ANOTHER DENIAL OF COMPLICITY.

The Philadelphia papers of yesterday publish the following card:

"I was much surprised to find the following letter published in the *Ledger* of this morning, as being found in possession of BROWN, of Harper's Ferry notoriety:

PHILADELPHIA, June 4, 1859.

ALONZO G. BOOKER, Esq.—DEAR FRIEND: I feel the pleasure of writing you, but not knowing your present direction, I thought I would send it to your old home, hoping that one of my honest many friends may read it. I have a great many things to inform you of which happened to me, but will not do so until I hear from you, so that I may be *certain they may reach you*. I hope, my dear friend, you will reply to this immediately on receipt, and let me hear from you. Send how I may direct to you in the States. Hoping you may write soon, I remain, &c.

In reply to above, I would state that it was written by me to a

Tolerance of Christianity in Turkey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday there appeared an editorial article on the present condition of affairs in Turkey, to which some exception may be fairly taken. The assertion is made that "the Christians and Jews have enjoyed entire religious freedom" under the Ottoman Government—the exhibit for the Christians which is given being that "they have been given the right to establish their own churches, their own schools, their own courts, and their own cemeteries." This is a fair statement of the case, so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough to present the whole truth. It is true that the Christians have been given the right to establish their own churches, schools, courts, and cemeteries, but they have been given the right to do so only on the payment of a heavy tax, which is levied upon them in addition to the taxes which are levied upon the Mohammedans. Moreover, the Christians have been given the right to establish their own churches, schools, courts, and cemeteries, only on the condition that they shall not be allowed to repair them when they fall into decay, or to build new ones to take the place of those which have fallen into decay. The

LAW REPORTS.

Supreme Court.

CLAIMS AGAINST DR. BURDELL'S ESTATE.

The Claims Presented to the Executors—Bill Filed by Mrs. Burdell to Recover Dower.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the matter of the application of Mrs. Burdell for the appointment of commissioners to appraise the property of her late husband, Dr. Burdell, who died intestate, and to set off to her her dower right in the property, the Court appointed Messrs. Charles O'Conor, Jr., and Thomas Fitzpatrick commissioners for that purpose. The commissioners have made their report, which was confirmed by the Court. The property consists of the house No. 31 East Fifteenth-st., and the furniture therein, and the value of the whole is about $30,000. The commissioners have also appraised the property of the late Dr. Burdell, which consists of a house and lot in Twenty-fifth-st., near Fifth-ave., and the furniture therein, and the value of the whole is about $20

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE TRIAL of the Harper's Ferry conspirators was resumed at Charlestown yesterday. The Court decided the latter before to-day to allow Brown to be put on the stand, notwithstanding the urgent plea of counsel, who claimed that his testimony was necessary to the proper conduct of the defence. The case of Cook, who was taken prisoner on Monday, was also disposed of, he being sentenced to be hanged on Friday next, the 31st inst.

Probably neither Mr. BUCHANAN, nor Mr. BUCHANAN, nor any other prominent man mentioned in connection with the above interest at the South, cared much about the late Democratic State Convention, which met at Syracuse yesterday, and broke up in confusion. Mr. DICKINSON, and those who followed him, were determined to have their own way, and they succeeded, after a long struggle, in getting the Convention to adopt the Cincinnati platform, and to nominate a State ticket. The Convention then adjourned, and the Dickinson men held a meeting, at which they denounced the action of the Convention, and declared that they would support the Cincinnati platform and ticket. The Convention was a very large one, and the bolters are said to be few in number.

The Democratic Convention of Connecticut met at Hartford yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Connecticut are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Connecticut have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Rhode Island met at Providence on the 22d inst., and nominated a State ticket, headed by WILLIAM H. HAILE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Rhode Island are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Rhode Island have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Vermont met at Montpelier yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN GREGORY SMITH, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Vermont are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Vermont have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Maine met at Portland yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN HOGAN, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Maine are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Maine have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by HENRY D. FOSTER, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Pennsylvania are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Pennsylvania have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Ohio met at Columbus yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Ohio are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Ohio have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Indiana met at Indianapolis yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by ALVIN P. HOVEY, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Indiana are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Indiana have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Illinois met at Springfield yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by WILLIAM H. BISSELL, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Illinois are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Illinois have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Wisconsin met at Madison yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JAMES T. LEWIS, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Wisconsin are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Wisconsin have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Iowa met at Dubuque yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JAMES THORINGTON, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Iowa are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Iowa have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Minnesota met at St. Paul yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by HENRY M. RICE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Minnesota are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Minnesota have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Kansas met at Lecompton yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JAMES H. LANE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Kansas are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Kansas have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Nebraska met at Omaha yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN M. THAYER, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Nebraska are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Nebraska have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Oregon met at Salem yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Oregon are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Oregon have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of California met at Sacramento yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of California are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of California have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Nevada met at Carson City yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Nevada are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Nevada have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Utah met at Salt Lake City yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Utah are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Utah have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of New-Mexico met at Santa Fe yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of New-Mexico are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of New-Mexico have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Arizona met at Tucson yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Arizona are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Arizona have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Colorado met at Denver yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Colorado are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Colorado have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Dakota met at Yankton yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Dakota are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Dakota have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Idaho met at Boise City yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Idaho are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Idaho have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Montana met at Virginia City yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Montana are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Montana have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Wyoming met at Cheyenne yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Wyoming are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Wyoming have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Washington met at Olympia yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Washington are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Washington have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Alaska met at Sitka yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Alaska are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Alaska have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Hawaii met at Honolulu yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Hawaii are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Hawaii have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Guam met at Agana yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Guam are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Guam have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Samoa met at Apia yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Samoa are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Samoa have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Tonga met at Nukualofa yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Tonga are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Tonga have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Fiji met at Levuka yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Fiji are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Fiji have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Tahiti met at Papeete yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Tahiti are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Tahiti have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Marquesas met at Nukahiva yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Marquesas are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Marquesas have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Tuamotu met at Hao yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Tuamotu are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Tuamotu have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Gambier met at Rikitea yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Gambier are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Gambier have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Austral met at Tubuai yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Austral are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Austral have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Society met at Papeete yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Society are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Society have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Marquesas met at Nukahiva yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Marquesas are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Marquesas have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Tuamotu met at Hao yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Tuamotu are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Tuamotu have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Gambier met at Rikitea yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Gambier are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Gambier have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Austral met at Tubuai yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Austral are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Austral have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

The Democratic Convention of Society met at Papeete yesterday, and nominated a State ticket, headed by JOHN R. McBRIDE, for Governor. The platform adopted declares that the Democracy of Society are in favor of the Union as it is, and of the Constitution as it is, and that they will support the Administration in all measures for the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union, which are consistent with the Constitution, and that they will not support any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to support the Administration in the same manner. The Democrats of Society have thus taken the right ground, and will undoubtedly receive a large vote.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who understands his business perfectly in all its branches; can give most satisfactory City references; has no objection to go out of town; can be seen at present at his present place, corner of 58th-st. and Broadway, corner of 58th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER. BY A young man of undoubted character and ability, a situation as coachman and groom. Understands garden-ing. Address A. B., box No. 1,373 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation; duties not objected to; wages no object; can be highly recommended. Address A. B., box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, mother and daughter, situations in a private family to do plain sewing and housework; the daughter is a good cook; the mother would like a place as nurse; can be highly recommended. Address for two days, Mrs. M., box No. 102 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN BY a man who is thoroughly acquainted with the business of a first-class cook and laundress; can have the best of City references. Address A. B., box No. 1,373 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WO-man as chambermaid and seamstress; can do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 118 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business perfectly; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 118 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WO-man as chambermaid and seamstress; can do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 118 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as housekeeper; a widow lady with one child preferred; no objection to the country; can be highly recommended. Address A. B., box No. 1,373 Post-office

The New-York Times, Friday, October 25, 1901.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Oct. 27.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81	103½	100 Mich. Cent. R.	140	40%
10,000 N. Carolina 6s	97½	300	140	40%
10,000 Missouri 6s	96	300	140	40%
6,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	95	300	140	40%
2,000 Ga. Ch'ds. 7s	98	300	140	40%
1,000 N. Y. C. R. R.	97	300	140	40%
2,000 N. Y. C. R. R.	97	300	140	40%
1,000 Ill. Cent. R.	86½	300	140	40%
1,000 Erie R. R.	75	100	140	40%
6,000 N. Jer. 6s '83	99	100	140	40%
2,000 N. Jer. 6s '83	99	100	140	40%
1,000 Ill. Cent. R.	86½	100